

SPORTS



Anatoly Karpov.



Garry Kasparov.

Karpov or Kasparov?

A new world chess title match between Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov getting under way in Moscow will have a limit of 24 games this time. Karpov retains the title if it is a 12-12 draw, so Kasparov should only win. The first game is scheduled for September 3.

By tradition, every week three

games will be played on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday in the Trilnikovsky Concert Hall, and Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays will be set aside for resuming adjourned games, so the rivals will have a day off on Mondays. Each is entitled to three time-outs in the course of

the match. Thus it will last ten weeks at the most, given the time-outs and if all the 24 games are played. True, the match may end ahead of schedule as soon as either rival wins six games or totals over half the points possible — 12.5 or 13.

Photos by Boris Kaufman

Football: semifinalists known

The USSR side has made the semifinals of the world junior championship edging China in Minsk 1-0.

The first quarterfinal match was played in Baku between Nigeria and Mexico. The latter, who confidently won all their three subgroup games, were considered favorites over opponents who had had time making the top eight. But Nigeria still won through 2-1.

Brazil made that feat quite confidently even though for the

first 45 minutes their opponents Colombia kept their goal intact. But Brazil dominated the second half, scoring six goals and conceding none, with three goals from Gerson. According to specialists, the defending titlists are hot favorites to retain the title.

In a hotly contested game in Yerevan Spain beat Bulgaria 2-1.

In the September 4 semifinals games the USSR and Spain will clash in Moscow and Brazil and Nigeria will meet in Leningrad.

LEADERS CONSOLIDATE LEAD

On the last day of summer seven games were played in the national football top division championship. Leaders Kiev Dynamo and Moscow Spartak won their matches, the former drubbing relegation-threatened Moscow Dynamo 5-0, with three goals from Oleg Blokhin, who has now scored a total of 203 in national championships. Spartak

edged Kutaisi Torpedo 2-1 in an away game and are now second-placed—though level with Dynamo on points they scored less wins. They have been going undefeated for eight rounds and have scored the most goals.

Dnepri striker Oleg Prokhorov is still the top individual scorer with 19 goals.

WEIGHTLIFTING

On the last day of the world championship in Soderstalle, Sweden European champion Alexander Goryashov of the USSR came up in the over-110 kg division with 432 kg (195+237.5) to 23-year-old Bulgarian Anto-

nio Krastev, who totalled 437.5 (202.5+235) the first ever such title for Bulgaria.

Bulgaria also won the team rankings with 439 points. The USSR placed second with 426 and Hungary third with 273.

CYCLISTS SLOW DOWN

Soviet cycling fans have been both gladdened and distressed by the world track and road racing championships in Italy. Compared with the previous 1983 championship in Switzerland the USSR did worse in the track Olympic events, winning a gold, a silver and two bronze medals (the tally in Switzerland was 2-1-2), and retained the title in the 100 km team road race, thus making no headway overall.

According to specialists, the Soviet showing was adversely affected by the absence of many-time world champion Sergei Kopylov, who has been successful both in the sprint and the 1 km time trials. This season he took a time-out and thus made the absence of strong racers in those events on the national side quite obvious.

There was some consolation provided by our pursuit team. Vyacheslav Yekimov and Gintautas Umeras won the gold and silver in the 4 km individual race and the team race brought us the bronze. True, we were all set for a gold, for our quartets, especially those from Leningrad, did very promisingly this season. Apparently, having a wide field to select from, the coaches failed to make the happy choice at the last minute.

There was some disappointment, too, in the women's sprint, which is now an Olympic event. Natalya Krushelnitskaya placed only third and many-time world record-holder Erika Salumäe fourth. Frenchwoman Isabelle Nicoloso won

the event, followed by American Connie Paraskevin. Like the sprint men the women showed tactical and speed flaws. The CDR did splendidly, winning all the three top male sprint events and the winner, Olympic champion Lutz Hentsch, won his third title.

Lech Pisecki of Poland won the 177 km bunch road race in excellent style, a fine close to an overall successful race, which he started off by winning the Peace Race. The USSR boys to win any awards both in the men's and women's events.

The championship showed that competition is mounting, the time as ever more countries produce award-winning teams.

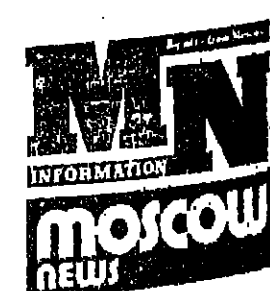
Rowing

The USSR men's squad won three gold and two silver medals at the world rowing championships near the Belgian town of Antwerp, thus again making the sport's elite after falling to just a single gold in the previous 1983 championship in West Germany.

In most acute competition the 2,000 m course in the coxswain class the Poles won brothers Nikolai and Vladimir Komarov. The USSR team beat an English pair 0.08 sec. The world title was also won by the four coxswain with helmsman Zoltan Kucsnak and the eight Nikolai Komarov.



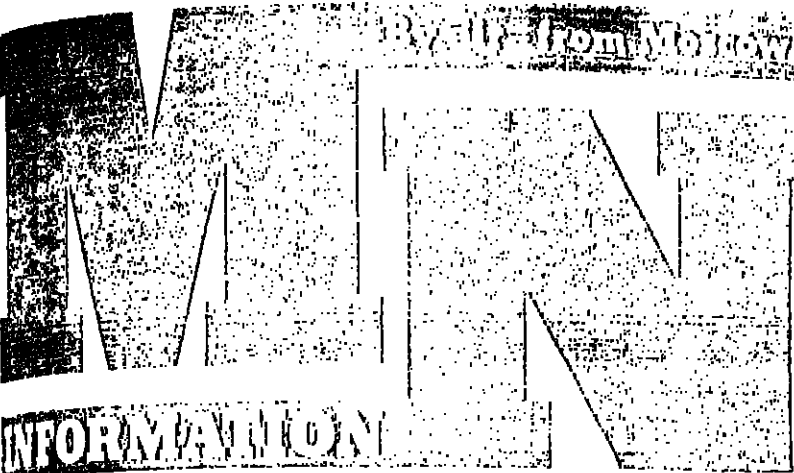
Moscow Krylya Sovetov beat Semy Burevestnik 2-0 in a recent field-hockey national championship game. The leaders are Boris Koles.



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M. S. Gorbachov visits oil workers in Siberia



Mikhail Gorbachov talking to workers at a compressor station.

Photo TASS

During his tours of the regions which he has visited Leningrad, the city and Byelorussia, the Secretary of the CPSU Committee Mikhail Gorbachov has spent several days in the Tyumen Region is one of the important areas in the extraction of oil and gas. It is natural that Gorbachov has had his conversations with drillers, pumpjackers, builders, designers and geologists about the problems of increasing the extraction of the valuable fuels. It went into operation, the field has yielded 1.5 million tonnes of oil and nearly 138,000 m³ of gas. The extraction of casing-head

Some of his spontaneous remarks at the oil field, during official meetings with the leaders, Mikhail Gorbachov discussed such problems as the production of modern equipment for the extraction of the oil and gas. He inspected sophisticated technological equipment of Soviet manufacture with which the staff members employed at the installation reached a production rate of 20,000 cubic metres of gas a year, the highest in Western Siberia. The leaders of the gas industry reported about the course of work to create an automated system for the control of the technological processes on the basis of micro-processors. The assembly of the sys-

tem is nearing completion. This will make it possible to put the project into operation practically without any maintenance staff. The wide application of automation, electronics, and microprocessor technologies will ensure a higher level in the gas extraction of the labour put in lowering of the cost of the work. M. S. Gorbachov noted that the main lever in the intensification of the national economy for a better use of the built up

potential is a radical speeding up in the progress in science and technology. It is necessary to proceed from the perfection of the existing technologies and modernization of machines and equipment to basically new technological systems and to high-quality technologies of modern generations which have highest effectiveness. On September 5, M. S. Gorbachov arrived in Tyumen from Surgut.

Washington takes a dangerous step

TASS Statement

If the United States tests its anti-satellite weapon shooting it at a target in outer space, the Soviet Union will regard itself free from its unilateral obligation to renounce launching anti-satellite weapons into space. The entire responsibility for a further course of events will fall on the American side, the Soviet news agency TASS says in its Statement.

Touching on Washington's announced intention to test the anti-satellite ASAT system in the near future against a real target in outer space, TASS stresses that this decision taken by the American administration signifies nothing else but actions which will directly lead to the appearance of new and dangerous class of weaponry — the strike space weapons.

The obvious aim is for the United States not only to acquire in the very near future anti-satellite weapons for anti-satellite warfare, but also to improve, under the guise of testing anti-satellite weapons, its anti-satellite systems based in the air and in other media, although they are banned by the ABM Treaty of 1972. This manifests yet again Washington's attitude towards talks on nuclear and space weapons at Geneva, and both its lack of preparedness and its unwillingness to agree on real steps to prevent the arms race in space and cease it on Earth, the TASS Statement says.

Discussion of Asian security

Khabarovsk. An international conference, "Forty Years Since the Victory over Japanese Militarism and the Tasks of the Peace Movement in the Countries of Asia and the Pacific" has opened in this major city of the Soviet Far East. It is attended by representatives from thirty-four countries and international organizations. The delegates gave a warm welcome to the greeting from Mikhail Gorbachov.

They were addressed by Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (Continued on page 2)

PEACE MARATHON AWARD WINNER

Having covered 42 km 195 m in 3 hr 17 min 27 sec on a torrid August day Grant Sutherland, head of the Moscow office and Area Manager of Rank Xerox, was awarded a souvenir and a diploma for "top fitness, courage, and perseverance" shown in the Moscow Peace-85 international marathon to make him the best foreign competitor, by deputy head of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism Viktor Boychenko.

My decision to attend the annual Moscow marathon was greeted with irony by my business colleagues, Sutherland told an MNI correspondent, but I was training real hard, for it originally I used to cover 40 miles a week and still more as I went

along. I usually practised on Lenin Hills and also ran 14 to 15 kilometres from home to work.

Our company sponsors many marathons and other running events in various countries, and I am glad that having attended this race I could represent Rank Xerox in Moscow where many Englishmen ran alongside their Soviet counterparts, he noted.



Grant Sutherland and Viktor Boychenko. (right). Photo by Sergei Chelchakov

FACTS AND EVENTS

Japan's private television is not going to give a broadcast of women in the more than half of the population, the newspaper "Asahi Shimbun" held

among the country's businessmen. More than half of its participants declared straightaway that they intended to go on "saving" on the wages of working women. At present for equal work Japanese women get a 10 per cent lower wage than men.

Last year the number of the officially registered drug addicts in Britain increased by almost 30 per cent, compared with 1983. In the same period the amount of powerful narcotics, discovered by British customs and the police, has grown by nearly a third. The authorities are particularly concerned about the fact that the greatest rise of drug addiction has been registered among the teenagers under 17.



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Round the Soviet Union

● THE FIRST STEEL ISLAND, MADE AT THE DEEP-WATER FOUNDATIONS PLANT IN BAKU, CAPITAL OF THE TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIDZHAN, HAS BEEN LAUNCHED. This structure is for the seamen of the Caspian Sea. As soon as the enterprise goes into operation at full capacity it will annually produce 60,000 tonnes of assembled steel constructions.

● THE FAMOUS SVEN FAIR HAS OPENED IN BRYANSK AGAIN. THE FAIR — AT ONE TIME THE BIGGEST IN THE MOSCOW STATE, UNDER THE WALLS OF THE SVEN MONASTERY — USED TO BRING TOGETHER MERCHANTS AND CUSTOMERS FROM ALL OVER RUSSIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES. The fair revived in the same place on the eve of the millennium of Bryansk, has developed into a vivid and colourful festival.

VAZ produces electric 'ponies'

A new family of Soviet-made electric passenger cars designed at the Vorzhskiy autoworks (VAZ) has been dubbed 'ponies'. The plant is known in this country and abroad as the manufacturer of the famous Lada and Niva passenger cars. Now it also produces electric automobiles on which electromotors of different capacity (depending on the model of the car) are installed. The motors are fed by nickel-zinc batteries.

The VAZ-2802 model is a van weighing 1,800 kilograms, with a 25 kW motor. It is meant for interurban transportation of small-batch freight with total weight up to 430 kilograms. It is already in use for communal services in the city of Togliatti where the VAZ works are located.

The VAZ-1801 model is designed for the fast of sports motor cars. It resembles a little the Jeep cars and has much in common with buggies. The 10 kW motor allows it to develop speeds of up to 80 kph and cover 170 kilometres without recharging the batteries. The total weight of the car is 1,200 kilograms.



PROTECTING NATURE

The top photo shows aurochs who live in the Daneskovye preserve in Chernigov Region (Ukraine). The aurochs who were completely liquidated in the Ukraine during World War II are now again to be seen in the Rovno, Volyn and Ivano-Frankovsk regions. The desman, which lives in floodlands of the sluggish Ukrainian rivers, and the now rare caracal hedgehog are also well protected.

The national Red Data Book was started in the Ukraine in the 70s. The Ukrainian scientists consider themselves responsible for the preservation of each of the 85 species of mammals, insects and birds and some 150 species of plants entered into the book.

The rare animals and birds are not just being preserved in the preserves and reservations, but their numbers are growing. This is exactly what happened with beavers, mooses and grouse. In its time local species of the eagle used to reign supreme in the Ukrainian Carpathians. Today the ornithologists know only six families of these birds in existence. Their numbers are growing, though slowly, only thanks to man's protection. Man also built the nest for the stork (see photo) on the Ukrainian Kodyma River. It was built by schoolchildren.

A herd of aurochs at the Daneskovye preserve
● More and more storks settle in a forest gorge along the Kodyma River in man-made nests.



Western Siberia: oil-and-gas complex to develop faster

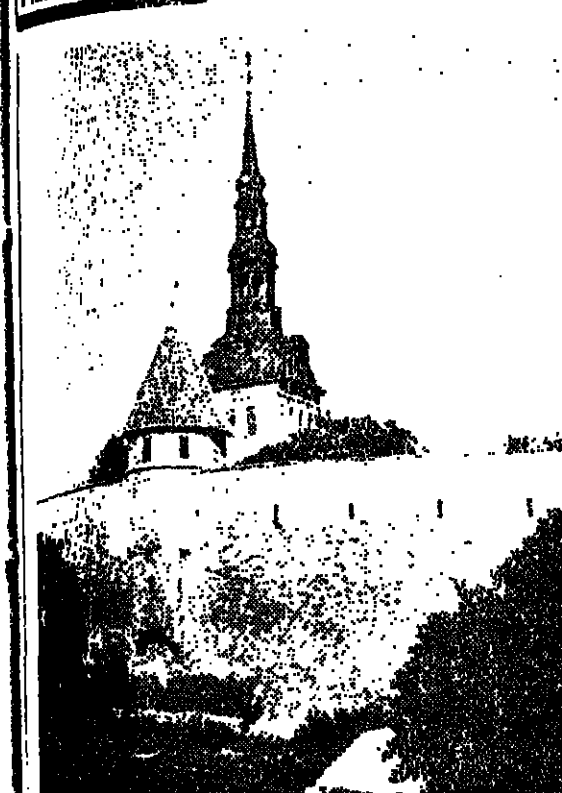
A decision has been taken in the USSR to speed up the development of Western Siberia—the country's main fuel base, where more than 60 per cent of Soviet oil and about 50 per cent of natural gas are extracted. For the time being only six metres of exploration boreholes per one square kilometre have been drilled in this region. This is almost 20 times less than in the 'old' oil-bearing areas of the USSR.

Enormous is also the gas potential of Western Siberia. Soviet geologists believe. Several scores of trillions of cubic metres of gas have been prospected in Western Siberia. Recently, for example, the development of the Yamburg gas deposit has begun. This deposit is located beyond the Polar Circle at a distance of 400 kilometres to the north from another famous gas deposit—Urengoi. The first gas pipeline is being laid here now to central regions of the USSR.

In 1960-69 the volume of building and assembling works at the West Siberian deposits will increase 14-fold as compared with the current Five-Year Development Plan period (1966-70). Besides, considerable sums are allocated for the construction of new roads, railways and housing. Measures have been mapped out to increase the reliability of electricity supplies in this region.

Establishment of an oil-and-gas complex in Western Siberia is one of the most capital-consuming programmes in the Soviet national economy. It cost the Soviet Union several times more than, for example, the Apollo space programme cost the Americans. But the Soviet specialists believe it worthwhile. The average period for the capital investments in Western Siberia to be compensated (reduced into the national economy as income) lasts in this case according to the estimates by economists, only a year or a year and a half.

Places to visit



The picture taken by Igor Cherkashev shows a defence unit and a 13th-15th-century tower. The Niguliste Church is in the background.

TALLINN HOLDS EUROPE'S GOLD MEDAL

Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, was first mentioned in historical records dating back to 1154. Some of its unique ancient monuments have been retained.

In the old street, Pikk, snakes its way between tall peaked roofs and churches. The doors are clad in iron. The windows are far and far between. A gilded bun revolves above the heads of passers-by.

Being made one's way with difficulty amidst other people through the narrow street where all the houses seem to have merged, you come to a square and see the magnificent building of the Town Hall with its lacework turret. Tallinn's old is depicted in paintings, old parchments, carved oak, iron vessels, Flemish tapestries, hundreds of arms and keys of the town. Pride of place among Tallinn's architectural treasures goes to the Niguliste Church. Its altar was made by Hans Koldas, a famous master from Lübeck. The church contains the 15th-century fresco, "Our Tolentian", attributed to Bert Nolke. The stained glass of the church's Gothic windows is beautiful, done in a medieval style.

50 million roubles to increase teachers'

salaries

A considerable wage increase (30 per cent on the average) for school teachers and public educationalists were planned on September 1, 1980.

The present increases are being implemented stage by stage in accordance with regions and spheres of teachers.

This campaign, which will have a considerable impact on the personal incomes of 6 million persons, is carried out in accordance with a large-scale social state expenses on teachers. In 1984 the additional state expenses amounted to 50 million roubles. This year it will be 80 million roubles.

Introducing the school to the improvement of life and working conditions of teachers as well as to broadening their professional knowledge and raising their living standards with modern demands.

More than 20 thousand new high schools and specialized colleges have been posted to various establishments (kindergartens, vocational schools, etc.) in academic year.

Science and technology

SHELL VS GAS

A new method to combat hydrogen sulphide, which makes the drilling of oil and gas wells difficult, has been worked out by Baku scientists. They use common sea shell. If it is ground into powder it absorbs this gas twice as effectively as the neutralizers now in use do.

As is usually the case, the discovery was prompted to scientists by nature. They paid attention to a section of the coast of the Caspian Sea, where seaweeds grew in plenty and fish catch was good not far from the oil fields. The solution of the riddle "lay" on the bottom, covered with a layer of shells. Their useful properties were confirmed by tests.

Cheap and available shell powder, which is now being added to drilling solution, proves to be a universal reagent. It reduces the viscosity of the drilling solution, improves the process of drilling and neutralizes aggressive medium. Thus, there is no longer any need for using corrosion-resistant coatings and the service life of drilling equipment and instruments increases.

SOVIET MEDAL FOR CANADIAN SCIENTIST

A Makarenko medal has been awarded to Hanna Polevaya, professor of children's psychology at the British Columbia University in Vancouver, for the popularization in Canada of the Soviet educational legacy, specifically the works of well-known teachers Makarenko and Sukhomlinsky. She is the first foreigner to receive ever this medal.

Hanna Polevaya said the following in an interview with an MNI correspondent:

I was born in Canada and represent the fourth generation of the family of Ukrainian emigrants. The first was my great-grandmother, now I am a grandmother myself, but still think a lot of my country. That's where my roots are, my daughter says. She has graduated from the department of the Russian language and literature of the university, and is now writing a thesis about the creative work of Valentin Rasputin.

This is not the only reason why I am interested in the Soviet Union. I believe that the whole world must learn from you how to live in friendship, and how to build the future of their people. This is why I have already arranged the 6th trip of a group of Canadian teachers to the USSR. We went to Kiev, Odessa, Zaporozhye, and the Crimea, to learn about the public education reform, and meet active members of the society.

This is extremely important!

At last, in June of this year the comprehensive experiment Kurat-85 was carried out. Its aim was to study the state of field crops and work out the methods of forecasting their yield by means of aerospace facilities.

A wealth of material was obtained on the state of agricultural geosystems and their separate components, the development of vegetation, the content of moisture in soils and other characteristics of soil and vegetable cover.

On photo: virtuoso blacksmiths showing their work.

A house in the Nikolaevskiy village outside Moscow houses a museum of forging science and techniques founded by Professor A. Zimin, who was at the sources of the Soviet scientific school of forging and press engineering and the metal-moulding theory. It has a library of scientific and technical books and magazines, manuscripts and monographs by leading Soviet scientists and specialists, photos, forged and pressed items, wrought iron, and various souvenirs, badges and medals.

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VIEWPOINT

Experiments on Intercosmos programme

Intercosmos is a programme of many-sided cooperation of the socialist countries in the explorations and peaceful uses of outer space. All the ten CMEA member-countries participate in its implementation.

Prof. Vladimir VERESHCHETIN, Vice-Chairman of the Intercosmos Council under the USSR Academy of Sciences, comments on the economic effects of these activities as follows:

The comprehensive programme of explorations in outer space, adopted nearly 20 years ago, provides for joint work in physics, including cosmic and material studies, meteorology, biology and medicine, space communications as well as remote probing of the Earth by means of aerospace facilities.

The latest trend in the youngest in the active field of outer space. Work in this field started in 1975. During this time teams of specialists were set up, which passed from the solution of individual scientific problems and methods to the development of equipment for remote probing of the Earth's surface and for conducting major comprehensive experiments.

This becomes obvious from the experiments carried out in 1983-85: the Black Sea 83, Black Sea 84, Gynesh and Kurat 85.

The results of the first experiment, which lasted 20 days, became the basis of the programme for investigating various areas of the World Ocean, and it marked the beginning of a new series of major comprehensive experiments in remote sounding of the Earth.

To work out the methods of (long-distance) determination of water surface characteristics, a year later — in August-September 1984, the experiment Black Sea-84 was staged. The data obtained during its fulfilment will make it possible to optimize the work of satellite systems of observing the ocean.

The third experiment of this series was conducted last year. Since a part of work passed on the territory of Sheka-Zakatala research experimental range of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, it was named Gynesh, which is the Azerbaijani for "Sun".

The materials of the experiment Gynesh were used to draw up maps of distributing the content of salts in Adzhikaur Lake (it is recognized as an ideal natural model), as well as the salinity and moisture-content of lands. They will be widely applied in evaluating the yield of cotton, grapes and other agricultural crops. Scientific results of total work are also used in making long-term forecasts in various branches of the national economy of the CMEA countries.

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FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

PRIORITY TO ENGINEERING

Engineering is of the greatest importance in the re-equipment of all the sectors of the national economy on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. The main task in the 12th Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) is to transfer quickly to the output of new generations of machines and equipment, which would be able to secure the introduction of progressive technological processes, to increase labour productivity many times over and to reduce metal consumption.

The measures have already been determined to radically raise the level and the quality of engineering industry as the basis of scientific and technological progress in the 12th Five-Year Plan and in the period up to the year 2000.

It is planned to implement progressive structural changes in engineering output, to go over to deliveries of complete sets of machinery, equipment and instruments with wide-scale organization of repairs and servicing of sophisticated technology by the makers of it, in-depth development of specialization and expanding of cooperation of engineering production.

The capability of Soviet engineering and the highly effective R and D works by Soviet scientists, designers and process engineers made it possible to make it so, in the near future already, that the new machinery would be 50-100 per cent more productive and reliable than the preceding models and to reduce the time of R and D work by 3-4 times.

Large financial and material resources have been allocated in the engineering industries for the forthcoming five-year period. It is enough to say that the capital investments into development of engineering in 1980-

1990 will exceed the investments used up in the 11th Five-Year Plan by 80 per cent.

MUSCOVITES' NEW ACADEMIC YEAR

The school reform is now in its second year. Studies have started, writes the VESCHERNYAYA MOSKVA newspaper, in 1,144 day-time general secondary schools. 25 of them are new. They were built in the course of the current year in new housing developments of Chertanovo, Orekhovo-Borisovo and Bilibino. The reform made the builders introduce corrections into their plans. The new school buildings have special premises for six-year-olds (children now go to school of 6 and not at 7) and spacious workshops.

Studies also started at the 202 vocational training schools of Moscow. The young men and women who selected one of the 245 trades needed for the capital's economy came to study at the free-lit buildings of the VTS equipped with the latest in technology and with study workshops and laboratories.

FAMILY PROBLEMS ON TELEVISION

Soviet television has launched a new series, "Ethics and Psychology of Family Life". Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Igor Beatushev-Lada writes in IZVESTIA about why the need for this series has arisen. Doctor Beatushev-Lada is one of the series' authors and the narrator.

The problems of family life are not confined to a single person, but apply to the entire country and its society, he writes. At present, one million divorces are registered in this country every year. What would happen, what prospects and what future awaits society if the number of divorces continues to go up and the number of children declines? What would happen if with each succeeding generation the two parents would be replaced by just one on an average? What future are we in for if there are fewer and fewer happy people,

and more people would be unhappy in their private lives? Let us think about these problems together with the young.

Each such conversation on television, of which one a month, or eight in total, are to be held, will be accompanied by excerpts from feature films, documentary and theatrical productions and include interviews with schoolchildren from senior school and their parents. We finally see great hopes on the letters we are to receive from teenagers. Thinking over matters of family life and marriage is impossible without a reliable and frank feedback.

MAN THE FOCUS OF LITERATURE

As it always, to your mind, that contemporary literature adequately reflects aspirations and quests of the man of the 80s? LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent asked Byelorussian writer Aleksei Dudarev.

Man should get all the answers to questions of concern to him, but quite often we are not ready answers, but also still him with a bold in man's omnipotency. Do all current literary works give answers to man's concerns? Hardly so, primarily because the problems they treat do not involve man personally, which is totally wrong.

It is very difficult to understand the man of the 80s in his totality but one should keep on trying. I am opposed to so-called "tape recording" literature when writers put down everything they see, it won't do to show only the bad in man—the emphasis should be on the good in him.

In any literature my primary concern is man, Dudarev emphasized. Like never before it is essential for the writer to get a closer look at man in order to solve major social and economic problems, for man cannot be alienated from scientific and technological progress.

